



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

not so now. Satan has inscribed *his* writing on the heart of man. He is a fallen being; and it will not do for us to make the dictates of a corrupt and polluted humanity the guidance of our conduct, instead of the plain revelation of God's mind and will.

ITEMS FOR REFLECTION.

BURKE'S OPINION OF STANDING ARMIES.—I know too well, and I feel as much as any man, how difficult it is to accommodate a standing army to a free constitution, or to *any* constitution. An armed, disciplined body is in its essence dangerous to liberty; undisciplined, it is ruinous to society.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY—TESTIMONY FROM EXPERIENCE.—In a paper published at Fall River, in this State, a queer but sensible little sheet, “a man-of-war’s man” says, “We often hear abolitionists talking about the slaves being flogged to work, as a great abuse; but we seldom if ever hear any thing about the punishments on board of our men-of-war. I have been several years in the service, and have served in three different ships; and I can truly say, that I have seen quite as much flogging in a year on board the last ship, as there ever was on a Southern plantation during the same space of time. I have seen men (white men, I mean) flogged with the cat-o'-nine-tails until the blood ran down through their pantaloons, and formed little puddles on the ship’s deck. This is horrid indeed, but it is true; and something ought to be done to put a stop to such barbarities. I am a strong abolitionist; but, while we are trying to rid our land from slavery, let us do something towards abolishing this system of punishment in our navy.”

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS IN THE U. S.—The following list, though inaccurate, and much below the truth in most cases, will yet suffice to give a general idea of the number of professed Christians in our country.

	Ministers.	Communicants.
Baptists, Associated Calvinistic, - - - - -	4,801	575,801
“ Free-Will, (and licentiatess) - - - - -	891	50,683
Orthodox Congregationalists, - - - - -	1,150	160,000
Episcopalians, - - - - -	1,222	75,000
Evangelical Lutherans, - - - - -	424	146,300
Episcopal Methodists, - - - - -	3,947	1,052,392
Protestant Methodists, - - - - -	400	50,000
Presbyterians, Associate, - - - - -	110	15,000
“ Associate Reformed, - - - - -	165	26,600
“ Reformed, - - - - -	29	4,500
“ Cumberland, - - - - -	450	50,000
“ Dutch Reformed, - - - - -	261	29,322
“ German Reformed, - - - - -	180	30,000
“ General Assembly (Old School) 1,617	1,617	159,115
“ “ (New School) 1,419	1,419	120,645
Total reported, - - - - -	17,073	2,544,764

Some of these statistics, we *know*, fall below the truth, the Baptists, for example, being nearer a million than 575,000; and we should be quite safe in estimating the ministers at 20,000, and the church-members at 3,000,000. What a host! With all their wealth, and learning, and talent, all their pulpits, and presses, and schools, and power of combination, and ubiquity of influence, how much might they do for the cause of peace! How easy for them to insure the *permanent* peace of our country!

A WARRIOR APPLYING SCRIPTURE.—Sir Charles Napier, one of the bluntest speech-makers of the day, often “fights his battles o'er again” in the House of Commons, when he sets the grave legislators into roars of laughter. His private stories must be as rich as his parliamentary efforts. Here is the way the gallant hero commented upon and applied Scripture: “In giving an account to some friends of the attack at Acre, he praised the marines in particular, who acted very valiantly. ‘I knew them,’ said Sir Charles, ‘to be a very *pious* corps, which I suppose was the reason they

sent so many of them over to us. So accordingly I touched them on their religious feelings, and brought them into action like men' 'But how did you bring their religious feelings into play, Sir Charles?' said some one present. 'What did you say to them?' 'Gad,' said he, 'when they were coming on, I cried, *Now at 'em, you infernal rascals, and FULFIL THE PROPHECIES!*'"

SKETCH OF THE BRITISH WAR-DEBT.—Its growth was at first slow, but in the end extremely rapid.

In 1688, it was £664,263	In 1775, it was £128,583,635
In 1702, " 16,394,702	In 1793, " 239,350,148
In 1714, " 54,145,363	In 1815, " 1,050,000,000

We do not vouch for the perfect accuracy of these items; but they are sufficiently near the truth to show us what war has done for England. Multiply these sums five times, and you have in dollars the enormous amounts of money borrowed at different times by Great Britain to carry on her long and bloody wars. From a thousand millions sterling in 1815, the debt is at length reduced to less than eight hundred millions; and for the interest and management, some £30,000,000, nearly \$150,000,000, are now paid every year.

WATER POWER OF NIAGARA FALLS.—The volume of the river is equal to 373,000 cubic feet of water per second, or 22,440,000 feet, or 167,862,420 gallons, or 701,250 tons, or 1,402,500,000 pounds of water every minute. To show the amount of machinery this would move, Mr. Baines, of England, in 1835, estimated the total quantity of motive power then at work in all the cotton mills in Great Britain, as equal to a horse power of 33,000; the whole motive power employed in the woollen, flax, and other manufactures, as equal to 100,000 horses; and the whole motive power employed in mining, in propelling boats, &c., as equal to 50,000 horses. Thus Mr. Baines made the entire motive power employed in all these ways, in 1835, in Great Britain, equal to 194,000 horses. Since 1835, this aggregate of moving power is supposed to have increased about 20 per cent., or say 39,000 horse power, making the entire aggregate of motive power now in use in Great Britain, in all the manufactures of cotton, wool, flax, &c., in mining, &c., equal to 233,000 horse power. But all the power, the working of which produces so vast a proportion of the wealth of Great Britain, amounts to no more than one-nineteenth of the motive power of the Niagara Falls.

What a vast amount of unemployed resources! Nearly twenty times as much motive power in a single water-fall as suffices to make Great Britain the work-shop of the world! Let the millions of idle warriors now in Christendom, and the thousand millions of dollars wasted every year on her war-system even in peace, be devoted to the development and use of these resources; and how rapidly might the wealth, the population and happiness of the world be increased to an extent exceeding all present belief!

MOVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Mr. Rigaud, the indefatigable Lecturer and Foreign Secretary of the London Peace Society, has lately returned from a long and successful tour on the continent; and we hope, in our next number, to report the results of his labors in that important field. We are in the regular receipt of the *Prix des Deux Mondes*, published every week in Paris, and learn from its columns, as from other sources, that our cause is making steady progress even in that warlike country.

IN ENGLAND—much wider and more vigorous efforts are made. The last Herald of Peace is filled with cheering accounts of what is there done for the advancement of our cause—with reports from various auxiliaries of